

BookletChart™

Fox Islands Thorofare

NOAA Chart 13308

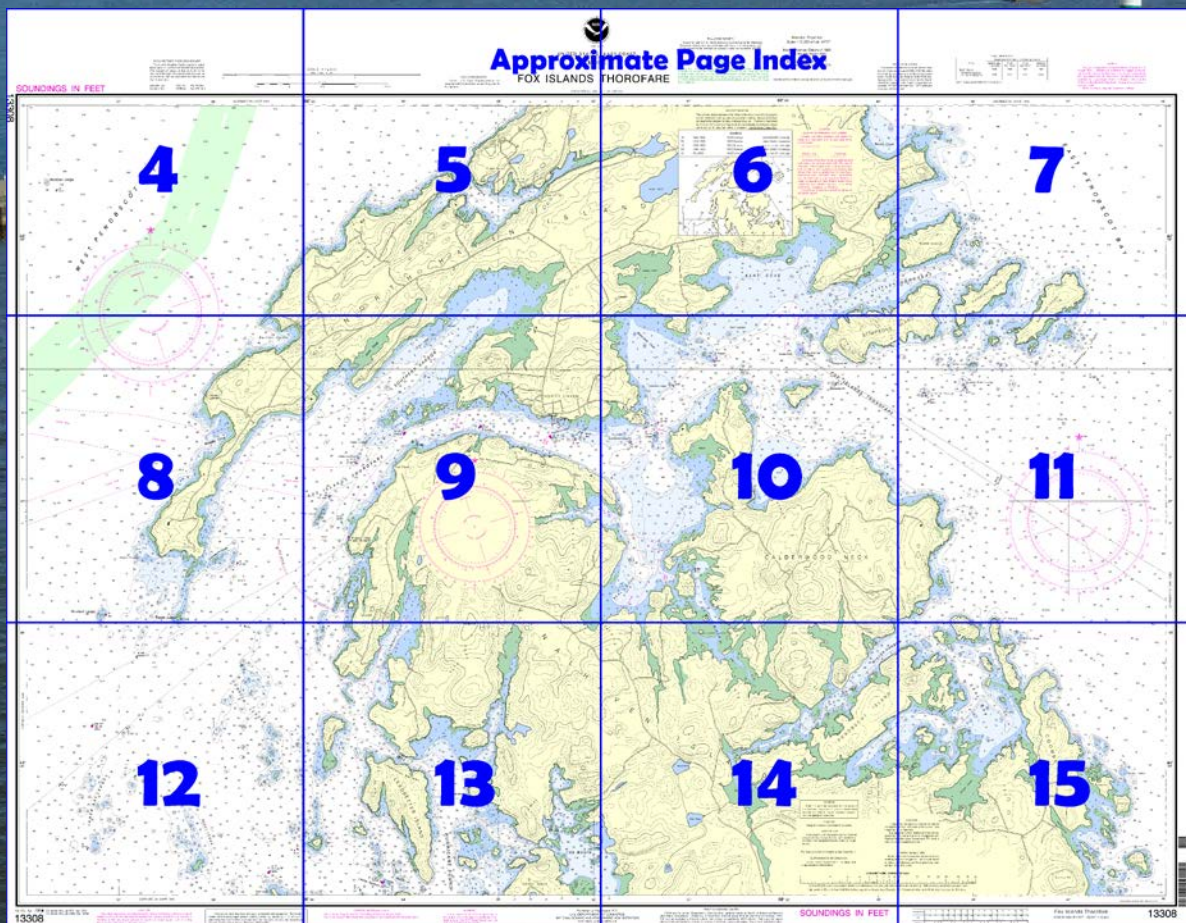


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=13308>



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Fox Islands Thorofare, leading from East Penobscot Bay to West Penobscot Bay, between North Haven and Vinalhaven Islands, is one of the chain of inshore passages commencing at Bass Harbor and ending at Whitehead. Fox Islands Thorofare is about 7 miles long.

Goose Rocks Light (44°08'08"N., 68°49'50"W.), 51 feet above the water, is shown from a white conical tower on a black

cylindrical foundation; a sound signal is at the light.

Browns Head Light (44°06'42"N., 68°54'34"W.), 39 feet above the water, is shown from a white cylindrical tower connected with a dwelling; a sound signal is at the light. A white sector in the light, from

050° to 061°, with a red sector on either side of it, marks the fairway for the western approach to the thorofare.

Channels.—The controlling depth of 18 feet is in midchannel between Iron Point Ledge and Grindstone Ledge. The narrowest part of the channel is about 100 yards wide between **Iron Point Ledge**, marked by a daybeacon, and **Dobbin Rock**, marked by a buoy. Extreme caution should be exercised here as the currents are reported to be strong at times, especially during strong winds from the east or west. At low water, the thorofare is seldom used by vessels drawing over 14 feet.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage can be selected in the channel of the thorofare between the entrance of Seal Cove and the western end of the village of North Haven, in depths of 23 to 33 feet, soft bottom. Good anchorage for vessels of any draft, in depths of 32 to 42 feet, soft bottom, is in the western entrance of Fox Islands Thorofare, westward or northward of Sugar Loaves, and between Amesbury Point and **Crabtree Point Ledge**, 1.7 miles southwestward. A cable area extends across Fox Islands Thorofare in an east-west direction between Calderwood Rock on the north and Sugarloaves on the south. Care should be taken to avoid anchoring in this area.

Dangers.—The principal dangers are marked by buoys or daybeacons which can be easily followed in the daytime with clear weather.

On the north side of the eastern entrance to Fox Islands Thorofare are **Babbidge Island**, **Calderwood Island** and **Stimpsons Island**. North of these islands is unmarked Little Thorofare, which can be used by small craft with local knowledge. Ledges extend for over 0.4 mile south and southeast of these islands. A buoy, 0.6 mile southeast of Babbidge Island, is on the north side of the east entrance to Fox Islands Thorofare. Of the several reefs south of these islands, the most important are **Black Ledge**, **Sunken Black Ledge**, and **Channel Rock**. A buoy is just southwestward of Sunken Black Ledge. Channel Rock is marked by a bell buoy and a daybeacon.

In the western approach to Fox Islands Thorofare, on the south side, are **Dogfish Ledges**, marked by a daybeacon; **Seal Ledge** the north end of which is marked by a buoy; and **Inner Bay Ledges** forming the westernmost danger in the western approach and marked by several buoys. The main entrance channel is north of these ledges and is well marked. The channel southeast, between these ledges, is also well buoyed for the guidance of those vessels going to Hurricane Sound and the southern part of Vinalhaven Island.

Drunkard Ledge, 0.5 mile westward of Fiddler Ledge Daybeacon, uncovers 7 feet and is marked by a daybeacon on the eastern side. Broken ground, which should be avoided, extends 0.2 mile southward of the line joining the daybeacons. A gong buoy is on the southern extremity of the broken ground.

Fish Point Ledge which uncovers 4 feet and is marked at its southeast end by a buoy, is 400 to 600 yards southeastward of **Fish Point** on the eastern side of Waterman Cove. Foul ground is between the point and the ledge. **Waterman Ledge** covered 4 feet and marked by a buoy, is in the mouth of Waterman Cove 500 yards from the western shore.

Post Office Ledge, covered 8 feet, and **Lobster Ledge**, covered 2 feet, are two marked ledges off the town of North Haven.

Currents.—The tidal currents in Fox Islands Thorofare are usually not strong. They meet at Iron Point in the middle of the thorofare; the flood sets in from both ends and the ebb sets out. However, during periods of strong winds from the eastward or westward, it is reported that strong currents with eddies are apt to be encountered in this vicinity.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston

Commander

1st CG District

Boston, MA

(617) 223-8555

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec. 17/11
Corrected through LNM Dec. 06/11

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 44°07'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.290" northward and 1.872" eastward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Within the green tint and solid blue tint areas of this chart there may be found rocks and shoals which have not been charted. Caution should be exercised while navigating in these areas.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Ellsworth, ME	KEC-93	162.400 MHz
Dresden, ME	WXM-60	162.475 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE B

RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-limited areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
North Haven	(44°08'N/66°52'W)	10.6	10.1	0.4

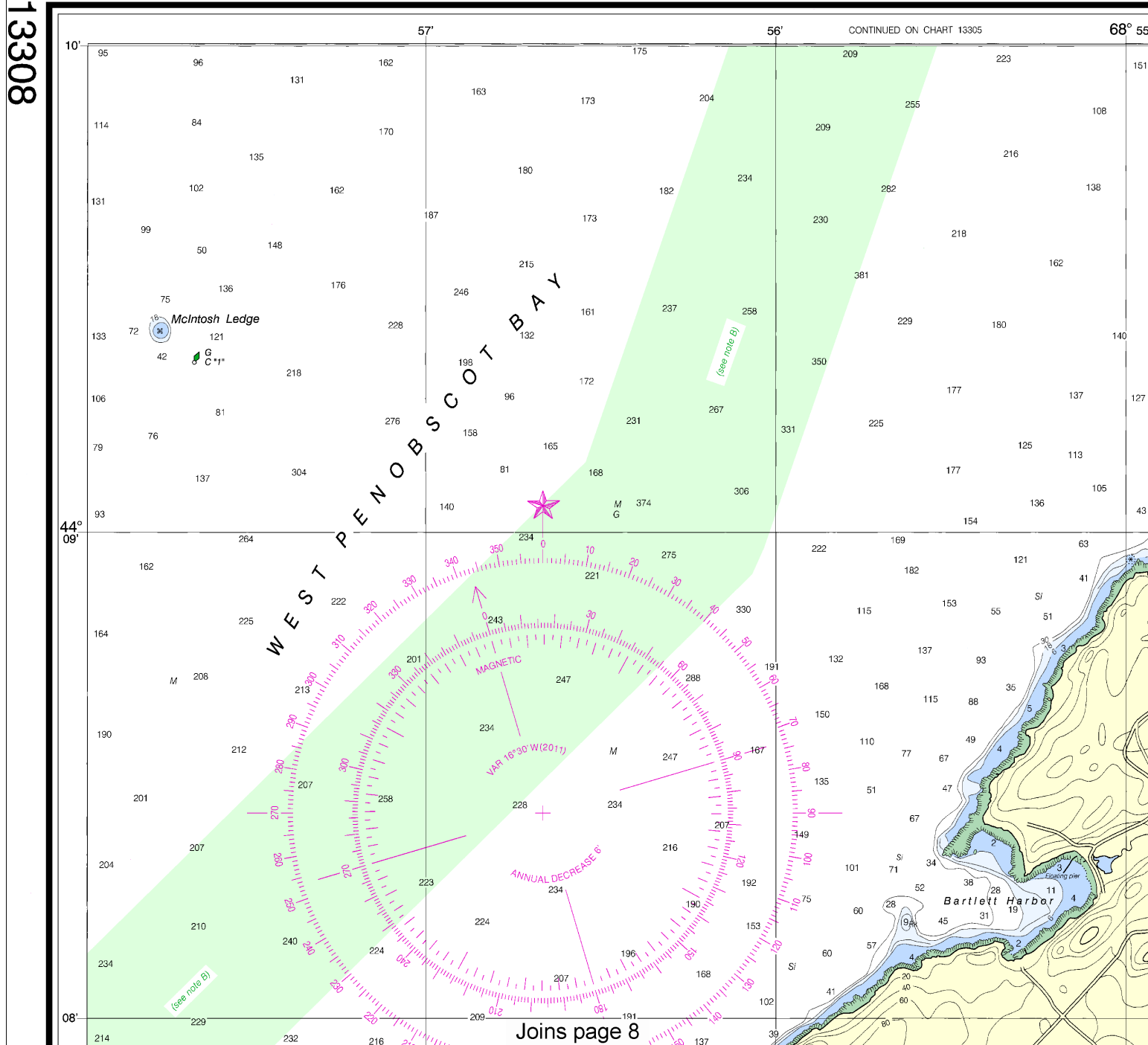
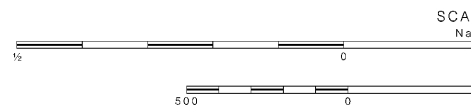
Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Nov 2011)

13308

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Ellsworth, ME	KEC-93	162.400 MHz
Dresden, ME	WXM-60	162.475 MHz



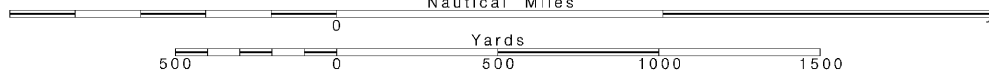
4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



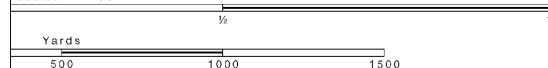


THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

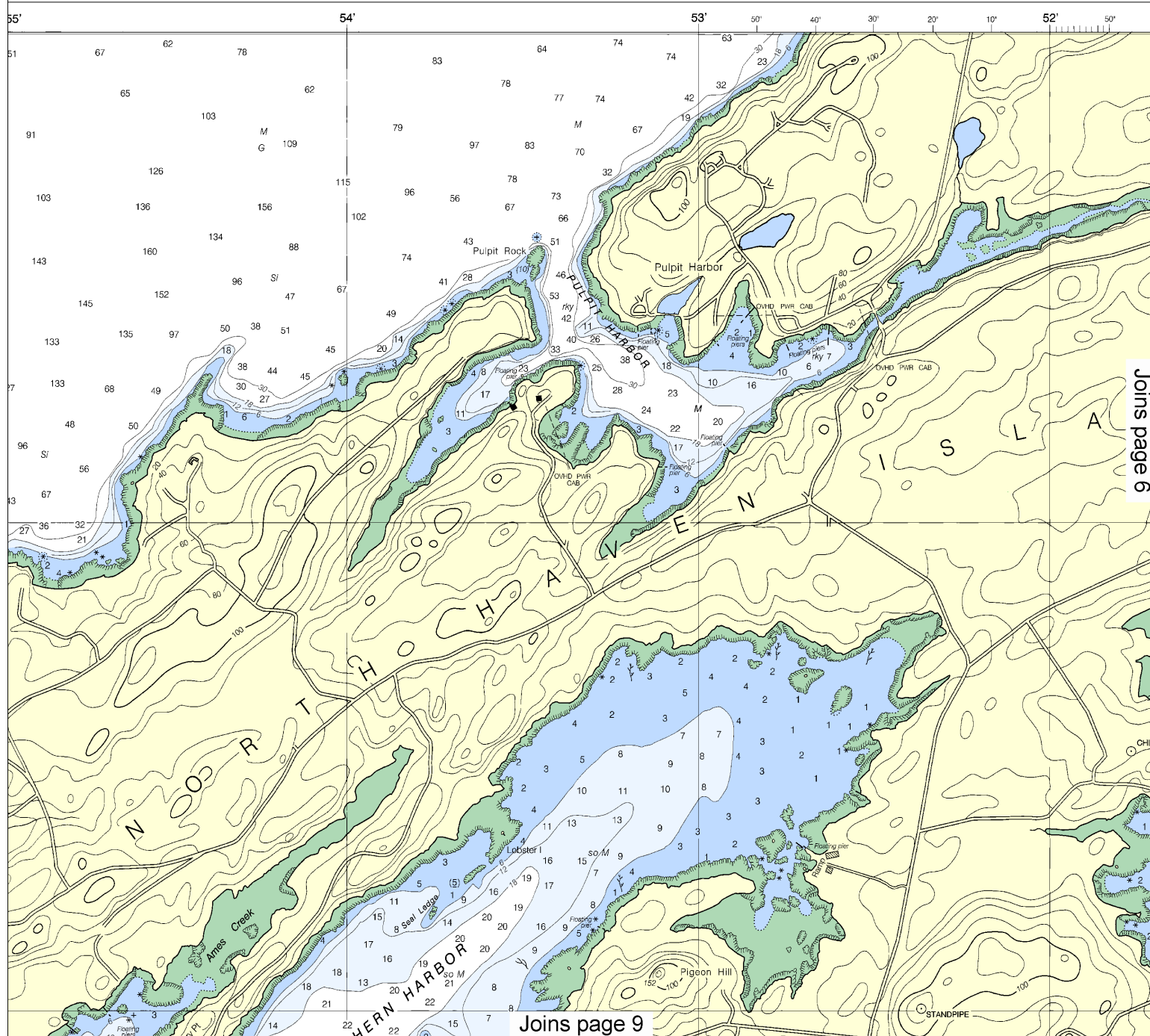
MAINE

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles



FOX ISLANDS THO

Formerly C&GS 235, 1st Ed., June 1931 KAPP 202



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:21429. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

MAINE

SOUNDS THOROFARE

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:15,000 at Lat. 44°07'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

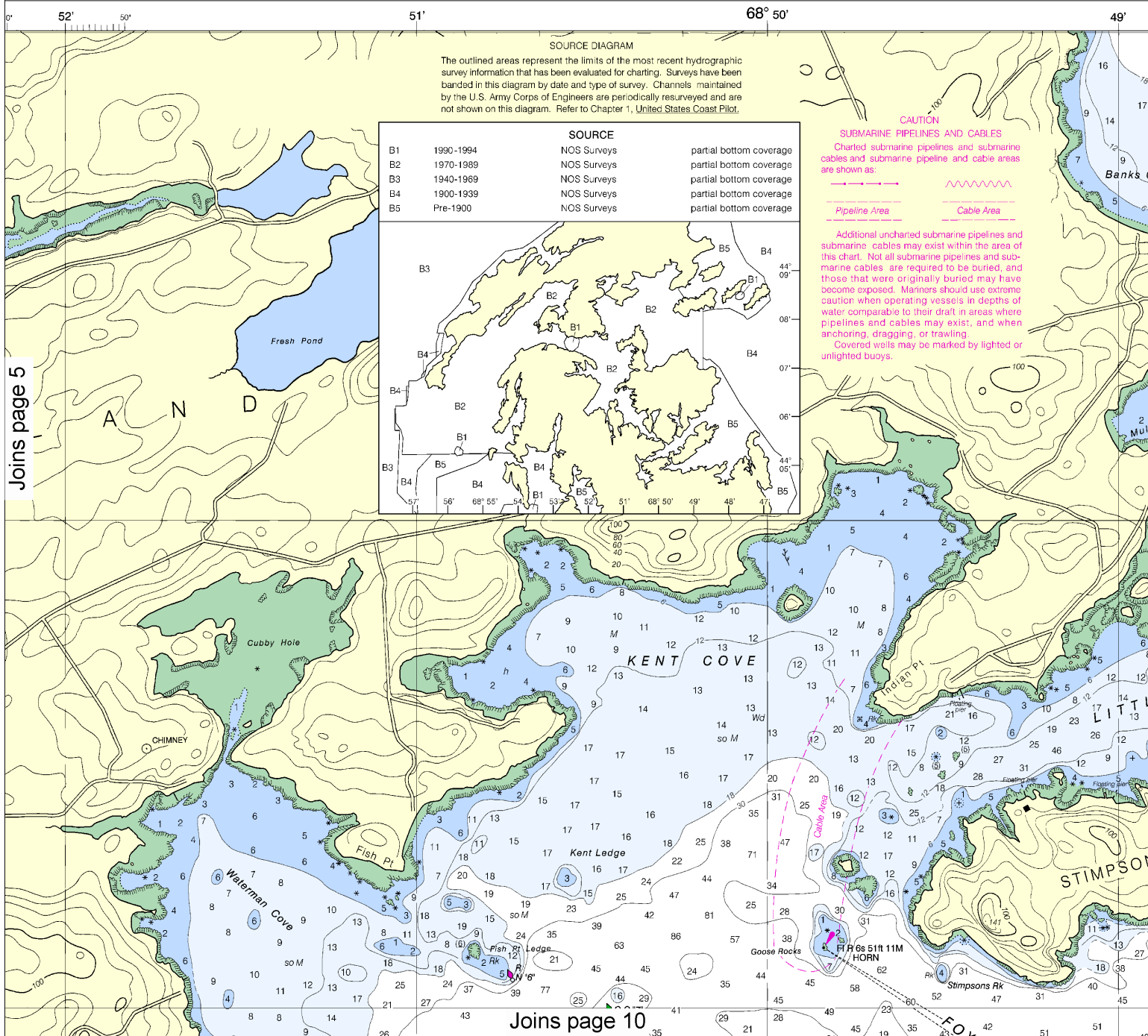
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
			Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
			feet	feet	feet
North Haven		(44°08'N/68°52'W)	10.6	10.1	0.4

Dashes (---) located in datum column indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Nov 2011)



POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.290' northward and 1.872' eastward to agree with this chart.

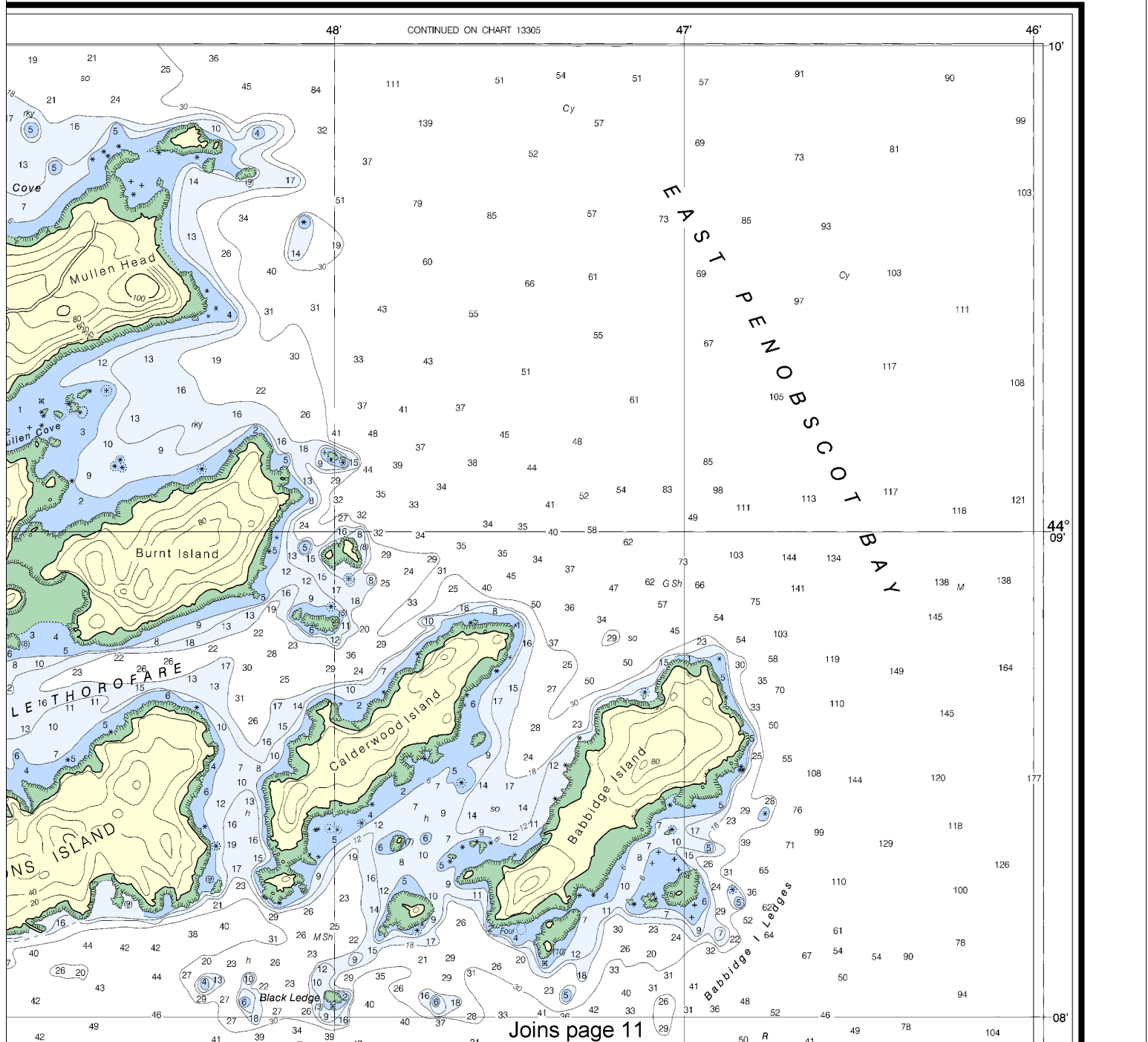
NOTE B

RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

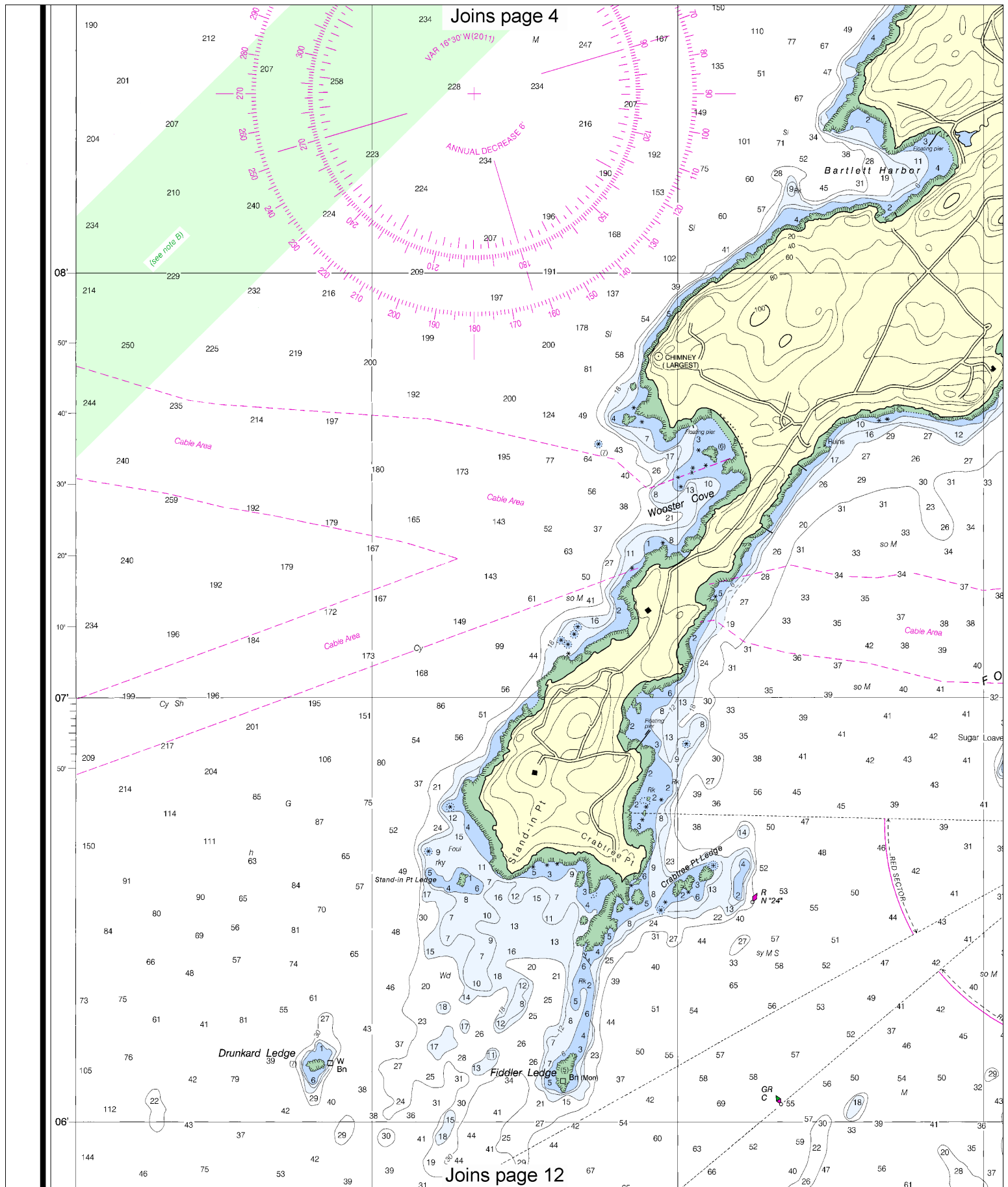
Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-tinted areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.

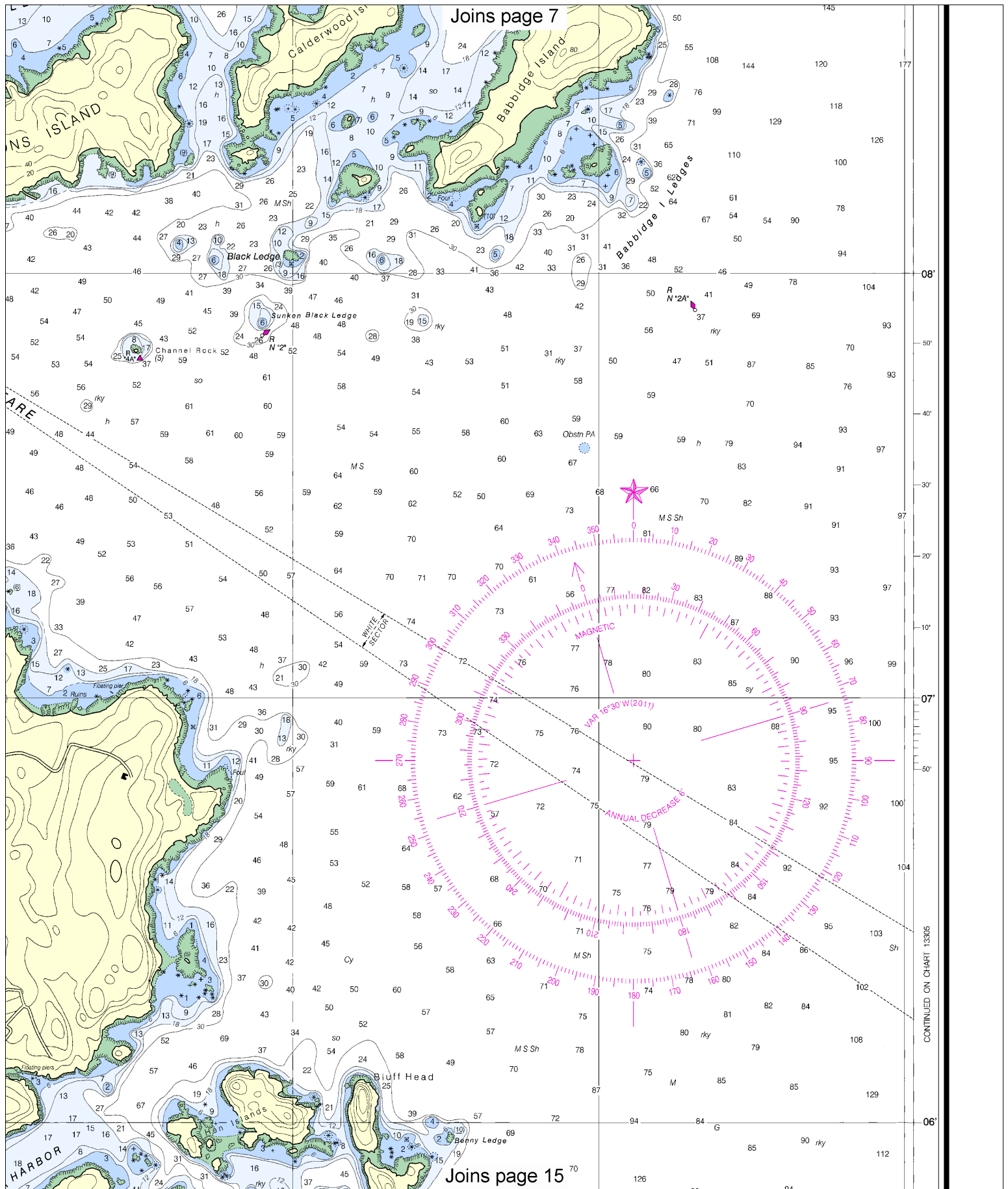
NOTE A

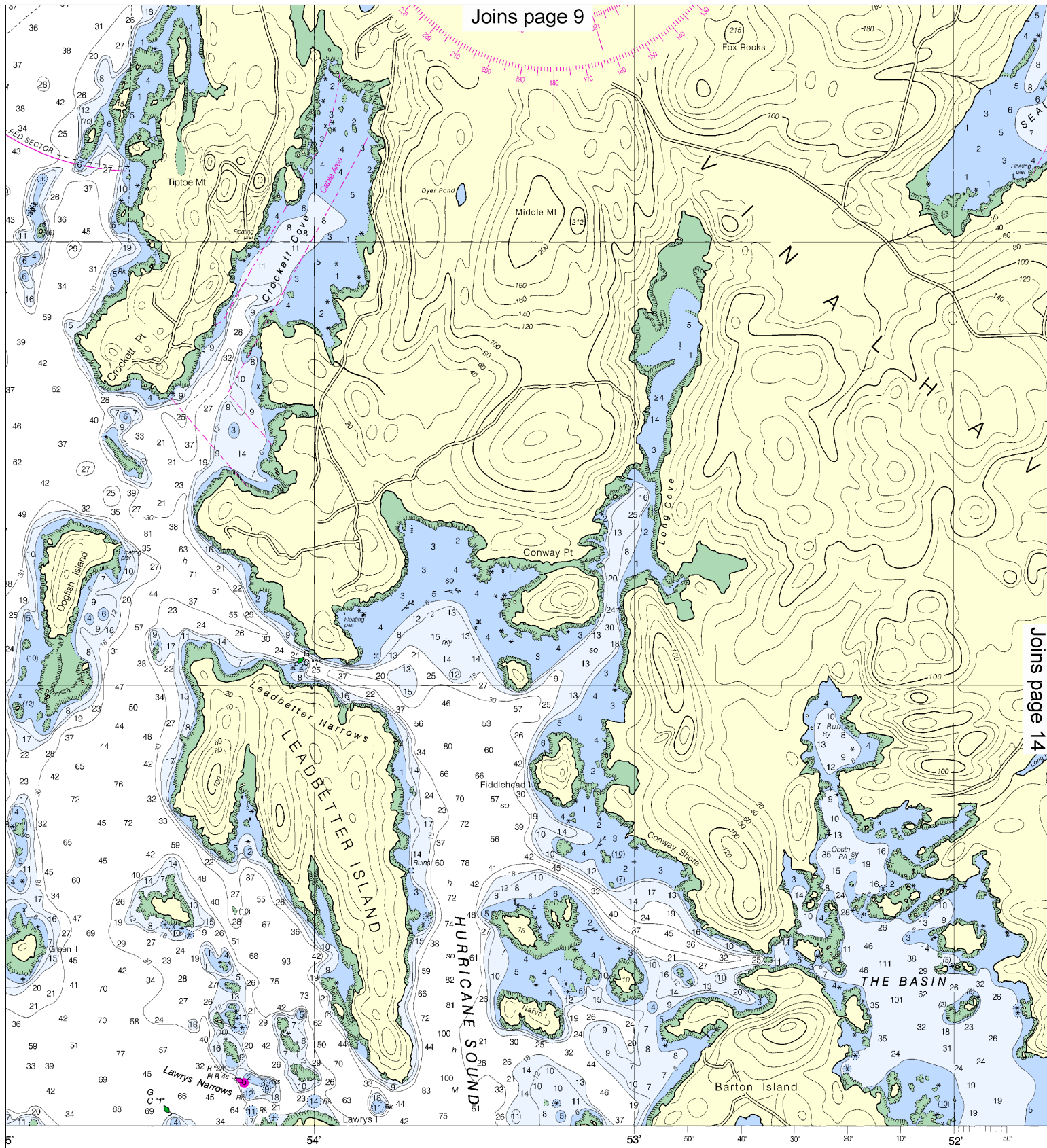
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4912 12/8/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1012 10/26/2012.





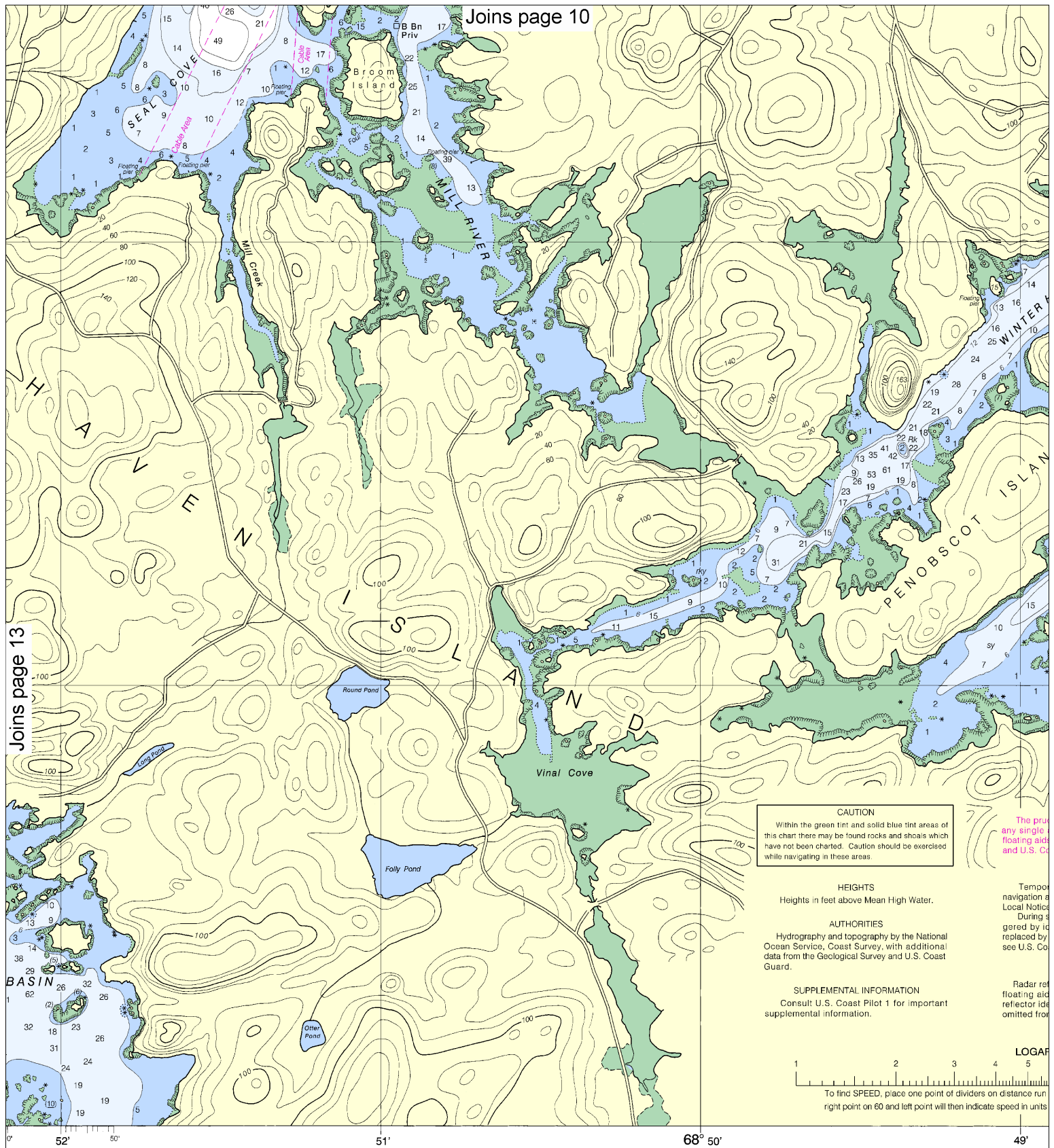


Joins page 9

Joins page 14

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY



Joins page 10

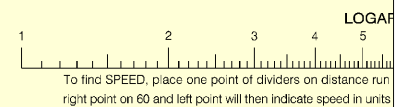
Joins page 13

CAUTION
Within the green tint and solid blue tint areas of this chart there may be found rocks and shoals which have not been charted. Caution should be exercised while navigating in these areas.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.



Published at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NAUTIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 2-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at <http://ocsdta.nod.noaa.gov/ids/inquiry.aspx>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART or <http://www.oceangrafix.com>.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

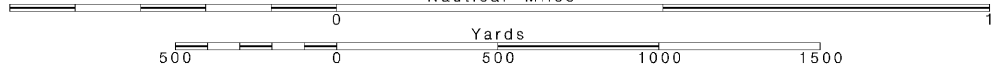
14

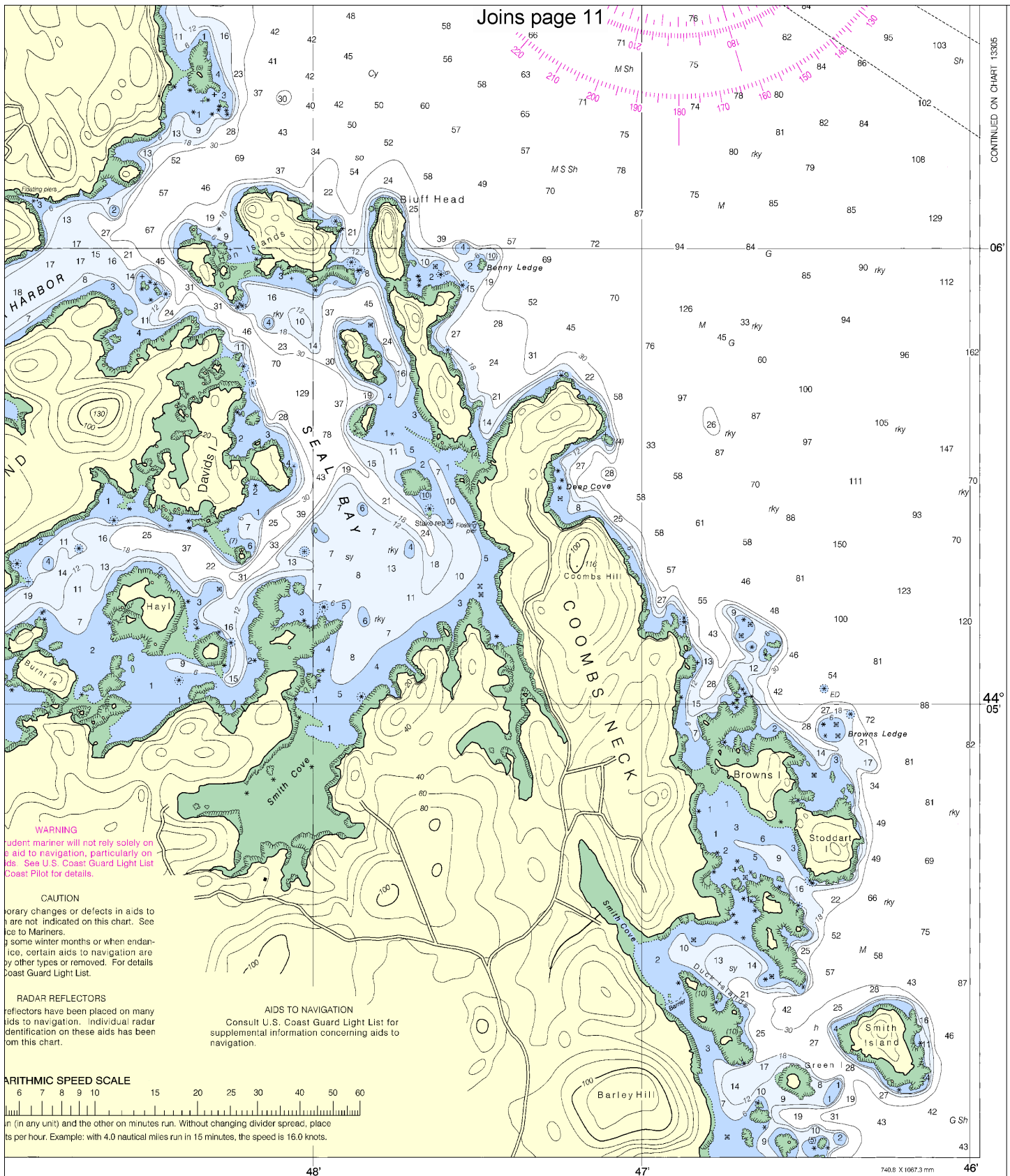
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FEET

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Fox Islands Thorofare
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

13308

ED. NO. 13
NSN 7642014010470
NSA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13308



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Online chart viewer	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @nauticalcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA's Office of Coast Survey



The Nation's Chartmaker